the institutions of benevolence and reform By immemorial usage among us, to the duties the office of Governor are added certain duties of the position. The chief magistrate at the capital is called upon to participate and preside in public meetings there held upon a variety of casions. It was quite a piece of good fortune the evening to attend one of these under the leney of Governor Hendricks; the annual assembly of the charity associations, of the educational institutes, or, as once happened, the anniversary of the Marion County Bible Society. In this, as in other instances, upon being invited to the chair, he made a brief address upon the asciulness and necessity of the work, urging the society to sow broadcast, in trust and hope, nothing doubting, with a few words gravely spoken concerning the Divine injunction to teach; not to argue, debate or dispute, but to teach the gospel—as indeed the command was given

For this man, pressed with all manner of en-gagements incident to a busy life, employed in affairs of the greatest temporal interest, both of a public and private nature, was not loath at any time to claim the honorable name and title of Christian. A firm believer in the truth revealed, his faith and practice were of the most catholic order; no shadow of intolerence had touched him. Largely as he had shared in the renown and honors of this courty world he overestimated not their value; looked yet beyond this, to a country where he should enter, not as an alien or stranger, but by the grace of adoption as a child and heir of its Ruler, all-wise and beneficent.

Upon the expiry of his term as Governor, in 1877, and again in 1883, he visited Europe, remaining each time several months abroad. Few have ever traveled in the old world with riper preparation for profit by the journey. His mind had been stored, not only by extensive reading in the general history of the countries he visited, but by careful reflection upon their political and social condition. A nearer observation enabled him to throw himself easily into the current of their daily public life. During his absence he met Gambetta, Lafayette, a descendant of the great marquis, and other liberals, conversing great marquis, and other liberals, conversing them as co-workers in the broad, international commonwealth of free thought and action, which, as he believed, would at last give to all governments something of that form of popular rule so characteristic of our own. Keen popular rule so characteristic of our own. Keen insight into national peculiarities was never better shown or expressed than in his well-known aphorism concerning the people of France:

"They are much attached to their country, but not at all to their institutions of government"a summary of French history for the last one hundred years. One might expect to find it in the pages of Allison or Macaulay, or in those of Michelet or Thiers. 'Tis worthy of either. The same power of generalization is; shown in another instance not so well known. 't occurs

in an ordinary speech upon the hustings during a campaigning tour in Iowa.

He had occasion to allude to Utah and to some of the legislation concerning that territory. In-troducing this subject, he said: "The Mormon Church, in its beginning there, was like Hagar and her son in the wilderness, lost sight of; almost forgotten."

Recall now for a moment the banishment of this people from the States, their toilsome flight to the valley of the Salt Lake, their rapid growth and isolated condition in that distant region; and isolated condition in that distant region; compare therewith the increase of the exile Ishnael and his tribes of the desert, with just a slight reminiscence of the singular relations ex-

savoring of the practice so mu bruited in that colony. It will be perceived what force, fullness and delicate adaptation is four in the simile, "like Hagar and her son." mase makes a chapter, a whole volume. Reinunicipal elements in a state, to a meeting of law students at Indianapolis:

"Law is a means of government. It is a prodnet of sovereignty. Sovereignty is that which by common consent is obeyed. Sovereignty is the cause, government is the effect; law is the

method by which the object is attained."

Now this is neither a definition nor descripti of law, but it is nevertheless a just statement of ts place and function in civil society; applicable to all ages, codes and countries.

He could thus draw in the most simple and compact form a deduction from manifold causes and their related dependencies. Such expressions belong to what may be called the algebra of thought; they denote the best type of mental endowners.

dowment and development.

In 1880, though only a private citizen, his labors in the presidential canvass were very arduous, including many and distant constitu-encies. He accepted the defeat of his party only with the prospect of renewing with alacrity his work for its future success. In 1884 he was inated by the national Democratic convention at Chicago for the vice-presidency of the United States. The place was unsought, un-wished for; but in deference to the unanimous voice of the convention, he once more entered the lists as a candidate for popular favor.

The choice of the convention was approved by the vote of the electoral colleges. After his election and just before his inauguration, in February, 1885, he made, by invitation, the journey from Indianapolis to New Orleans. He was received by the principal towns and cities of the South on his way with enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and affection. strations of regard and affection. He was greeted as a statesman who had eminently served the whole country; whose renown was the equal pride and common property of every section. He was inducted into office March 4. 1885, and presided for the brief period of the special session, usually held at the commencement of a new administration, over that assem-bly of which he had formerly been so distind a member. After the adjournment he Senate he made a short tour of New England in fulfillment of certain engagements, thence re-turned to Indiana. During the following summer and fall he appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, justifying the expectation that he would be in every way well prepared for the discharge of his official duties upon the meeting of Congress in December. This condition was only apparent. Premonitions of an approaching change had been given him neither dim nor indistinct. To no man could the adage avail more-forewarned fore-armed. Though to others his departure might have seemed abrupt, by himself it could not have been unexpected. He died very suddenly at his home in Indianapolis on the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1885. The obsequies occurred on Tuesday, Dec. 1, and was attended by representatives from every department of the govern-ment, by a large concourse of the people of his city and State, by many citizens from all parts of ry. Greatly was he revered; much was ed; very tenderly was he laid away in icher filled, flushed with flowers, in the sen by himself in that beautiful restingace of the dead, which may, perchauce, have

all may covet, and from the ascent which those make receive it—Crown Hill. It is thing very difficult to draw parallels between men of distinction. Even those best known may approach each other at few points of resemblance. In one trait of both mental and moral character Hendricks may be compared, among the ancients, with that illustrious Athenian who was called The Just. To deal justly with all men; to think justly of others, seemed in him not so much a matter of obligation as a nabit of nature. This was especially the case in pect to those whom at any time he felt called upon to oppose or to denounce. Indeed, his ef-forts as a disputant were never more effective than at the instant when, having fully stated the proposition of an adversary, often in stronger and better terms than he himself had used, he to expose its failure, its fallacy, and to te its overthrow. Something was due—nally given, to magnanimity so ample; ras deemed concession became the way of

Among moderns, not to speak of the very minent men who were his own countrymen or feature-abundance of thought, that fluence of imitation and suggestion, aside from the immediate topic under discussion. Any radius, the most casual, of his productions, will floru a meaning, but a careful pursual of what was said by him upon the important questions of his time will not fail to disclose reaches of proand digression not to be fathomed without use, tersely put in passing as to what might come either the motive or the subject of future olitical or legislative action.

And when one has followed him in this way

And when one has lollowed him in this way brough his discourses upon reconstruction, the nature of tariff legislation, the issues of the war, the independence and autonomy of Ireland, the banking clause of our State Constitution, or that upon Christian faith, he will find himself on a place much elevated, in an atmosphere bracing, buoyant, girt by an extended horizon, with enarged views of the duties of citizenship and the views of the duties of citizenship and the opes of humanity. The imagination must be llowed to fill, the mind to dwell upon these mewhat latent stores of suggestion. Meaning es when visions cease.

comes when visions cease.

He was truly a man of varied learning and attainments, full also of that wisdom unborrowed from the schools; patient, kindly, persistent, brave, not distrustful of fortune, willing, for the cause which he espoused, to put all that men lawfully may to the hazard; and of a fixed fidelity to principle which brooked in its course neither despair nor discouragement.

Faultlessly discreet in conduct, equally undisturbed by the clamor of dissent or favor, with calm, clear, intuitive discornment in the adaptation of means most excellent to the noblest ends. tion of means most excellent to the noblest ends, almost marvelous prevision of effects, he purposed more, yet he accomplished for his country's welfare. I he lived in the age of classic antiquity, others might have followed his demise.

e supremely critical juncture of our na-affairs, for many days, like Fabius of old, liked and safely kept the field of peril, ng in this the simple yet august decree of meript fathers: "He hath deserved well unveil here to-day this monumental figure.

Aing us of his life and presence, in the fellowship of these storied emblems of goodly fellowship of these storied emblems of the administration of law and of history, wherein he bore so large a part. His fame depends upon material yet more enduring, the fabric of his words and works, encobled by the patriotic aims For it may well be believed there was some-

about such a one, of that within, which oth show. He had genins—the genius of smanship—alike befitting the majestic asolies and the highest councils of a free peoples alus belongs the hereafter. In the vast the future its greetings are heard, its are held. Posterity throngs to the relia of the fut

ion. In their midst it moves, clad with a ant nimbus of glory, and neither time, nor ce, nor change, nor things past nor present, ings to come, of whatever moment, may Governor Hill, of New York, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

all, I desire to express on this occasion. My first duty is to tender to the committee having these ceremonies in charge my thanks for the kind invitation which gave me the opportunity of being present on this interesting occasion. It is emi-nently appropriate that the citizens of Indiana should honor the memory of your most distin-guished statesman in the erection of this splendid monument at the beautiful capital of your State. The history of your com-monwealth is the history of Thomas A. Hendricks. Every line reflects the luster of his rare public services, every page re-veals his loyalty to its people and their interests, every volume declares the glory and greatness of your State and the imperishable fame of his distinguished career. The best years of his manhood were given to the service of his adopted State. He was identified with all its growth, all its material interests, all its wonderful prosperi-ty. He witnessed your population double and treble, and beheld with pleasure the accumulated evidence of your advancement in wealth, education and political power. His impressive words were heard in your legislative councils. He was the able defender of the constitutional rights of your citizens in times of turbulence, and he was the cool, steady, loyal, unostentatious, but consistent supporter of the government in its days of peril. He loved his State as he loved his country. His successes in life were your pride and giory, and when he died it was your hour of mourning. His fame does not belong to Indiana alone. It belongs to New York as well, and to the whole Union. While he was the Governor of your State and your public servant in many situations of trust, he was also a Representative in Congress, a Penator of the United States and the Vice-president of the United States. There is not a citizen in any part of this broad land of ours, no matter how humble he may be, or under what skies he may have been born, who may not justly feel that the glery which the life and public services of Thos. A. Hendricks reflected upon the whole country some share belongs to him. If I were asked to state his peculiar strength and characteristics I should answer that he was a man of the people. who believed in popular government, not only in theory, but in practice. He had confidence in the masses, and they in turn believed in him. He lacked the dash and brilliancy

of some of his contemporaries, but he excelled them in moral courage and true dignity. While his rise was steady and sure and his promotion reasonably rapid it should not be considered that his pathway was strewn with roses. He experienced many bitter disappointments, as well as enjoyed many not able triumphs, but whether in victory or de-feat, in adversity or prosperity, in times of good or evil report, in the hour of his supremest elevation or humiliation he was always the same. He treasured no resentments and accepted his fate with manly dignity and was nobly silent. The citizens of New York, for whom I particularly speak to-day, and in whose behalf I am permitted to pay this brief tribute to one whom we mitted to pay this brief tribute to one whom we regard as the typical American of his time, join with you through their representatives here in dedicating this monument and expressing their admiration for the genius, the integrity, the private life and public character of Thomas A. Hendricks, the scholar, the jurist, the Representative, the Senator, the Governor, the Vice-president, the man of the people. [Applause.]

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S TRIBUTE. Governor Campbell, on coming forward to respond to his introduction to the audi-

Indiana emblazons the brightest page of her history with the name of him whose monument is here dedicated with such becoming ceremony.
Ohio stands modestly aside, yet, nevertheless, rejoices in the lesser glory which is reflected upon herself. She gave birth to Thomas A. Hendricks; resigned him at an early age to the State of his adoption; watched his growth with maternal fondness, and lamented his death She comes to his bier the second mourner in that pays homage to his memory. Transplanted from the fertile valleys of Ohio to the fostering plains of Indiana, he blossomed into the very flower of the best product of the sister States. In him the "Buckeye" blended with the "Hoosier," preserving the highest type of each. It is fitting that we come from the spot where he was born to that where he lies inurned, and mingle our tears

In a higher sense neither Indiana nor Ohio, nor any circumscribed bounds, can lay claim to Thomas A. Hendricks. His career, whether as statesman or jurist, widened day by day, until the whole Republic became his hearthstone, and sixty millions of people his constituency. Loved and honored wherever principle inspired action, he will not be forgotten while men are honest and hearts are true. His virtues and achieve ments have been recited here in set and grace ful phrase; thought and eloquence have been lavished upon him by those who knew and loved him. By mere words we of Ohio can add nothing to what has already here been better said, and we pledge you, sons of Indiana, and of the other States that have gathered here, that we will show the truest reverence for the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks by renewing, in this solemn presence, our yows of fealty to the cause for which he lived.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR FRANCIS. The next speaker was Governor Francis, of Missouri. He spore as follows:

Fellow-citizens—It is an unexpected pleasure pon this occasion to join with the people of In-liana in these fitting ceremonies. An unlooked for opportunity is granted me, as I did not expect to be present on this occasion to say one word upon the behalf of the commonwealth which I have the honor to represent in favor of that distinguished citizen in whose memory we are met here to-day. That distinguished American was a son of Indiana, it is true, and beneath her soil reposes his sacred ashes. Hereon the theater of his labors and triumphs among the friend and amid the scenes so dear to him is properl located the imposing monument which com-memorates his life and services. But he does not belong alone to Indiana. The presence this vast assemblage, representing all parties, and gathered from States and sections widely separated, attest the esteem in which he was held by the entire country. When a half decade ago the Nation was plunged in sorrow by the sudden taking off of this distinguished citizen of Indiana, Missouri mingled her tears with those of this commonwealth and the sorrow of her people found expression in resolutions sad and sincere, adopted at meet ings held in every town, hamlet and city in th commonwealth, and a delegation was sent to fol-low to its last resting-place all that was mortal of Thomas A. Hendricks. The five years that have passed since that time have in no degree dimmed the luster of his fame. The people of Missonr revere him as a representative citizen of the Republic. Thomas A. Hendricks, it has been said, was a partisan, but he was a partisan in the highest sense. He was true to his party. He believed in and fought for the principles of the Democratic party because he believed their pre-dominance best protected the welfare of his country. We owe a debt of gratitude, as citizens of the Republic, for the gift of such a man. He knew no selfish impulse, all his motives were for the benefit of his fellow men, and the world was better for his having lived. Missourithe proud of an opportunity to offer praise to is memory of Thomas A. Hendricks. [Applause.]

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY'S SPEECH. Ex-Governor Gray was then inroduced and spoke as follows:

My Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen-It is now and has ever been the custom of all civilized people to honor the name and revere the memory of those who render distinguished services to their country either in time of peace or in time of war. I think I can safely say as a citizen o Indiana and as one who knew Thomas A. Hen-dricks personally and well that no tribute that was ever placed by the people of this country to the memory of any public or private citizen was more worthly bestowed than that paid by the citizens of this great Republic here to-day, irrespective of party, to the name and fame of Thomas A. Hendricks. He was upright in his private and in his public life. He was thoroughly honest in the advocacy of his politi-cal seutiments. As a politician he detested dis-honest political methods, and always relied upon the justice of the cause he advocated and the fair judgment of the public for its vindication. It has been said here to-day that he loved our form of government. Yes, he did, and he had great reverence for the Constitution of the Union. He was one who believed that its foundations were laid in the adamant of t right of man to self-government. It was his faith that as sure as the ark of the covenant wrought a blessing to the house that held it, so this Constitution of the Union blessed the people of the United States as long as they obeyed its mandates and did not overstep its limitations. He was a man of the people, stood by in the capacity of the people for self-government. It is true that his name and fame were not builded on fields of carnage fertilized by human blood, but in the ways of peace and good will to men. But the luster of his fame will be none the less enduring, nor will it diminish in the estimation of the generations to come as it passes by them in review. Justice, the noblest attribute of the Almighty, as high as heaven, as deep as hades, as broad and boundless as the universe, as enduring as the eternal throne itself, justice that in the end makes all things even, is now being done to the name and fame of Thomas A. Hendricks. The call to arms, the tramp of contending hosts, the scenes of blood have passed away.

The asperities and passions engendered by the war have been bushed by the angel of peace, and are buried in the graves of the heroic dead that fill them on both sides. This monument that has been unveiled to-day attests the reverence the people of this country have for the name of Thomas A. Hendricks and his services. Indiana loves his name, as she has just cause, and the people of Indiana, irrespective of party, thank all who have come here to-day to pay respect to the name and fame of Hendricks. [Applause.] The afternoon having far advanced and the heat having become intense the pr gramme was cut short. The benediction Francis Silas Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes. and the great audience dispersed.

Letters from Distinguished Men. Judge John A. Holman, as secretary of the Monument Association, received a large. number of letters from destinguished men who had been invited to be present. Among these were letters from President Harrison. Vice-president Levi P. Morton, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Attorney-general Miller, Dan S. Lamont, ex-President Cleveland, Senator | ton, who presented it to that city. This Mr. President and Fellow-citizens-I have Voorbees, Chief-justice Fuller, Admiral was followed by the Juneau monument in The weather was much cooler, but still the few thoughts which, if I speak at Porter, Clem Studebaker, ex-Attorney- the same city. It was soon after the set- hot enough to induce a number of Demo-

general Garland, Senator Vance, Senator Blackburn and a telegram from the Democrats of the Indiana delegation in Con-

The letter from President Harrison read as follows: WASHINGTON, June 14, 1890.

My Dear Sir-The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, on Tuesday afternoon, July 1, and to thank you for the courtesy. In view of his public duties, how-ever, it is not probable that he will be able to be present on that occasion. Very truly yours, E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

That from ex-President Cleveland was as follows: NEW YORK, June 16, 1890.

John A. Holman, Esq.: Dear Sir-I acknowledge, with thanks, your invitation I have just received to be present at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, on the 1st day of July next. It is needless, I hope, to assure you of the satisfaction it would afford me to testify my respects and affection for your distin-guished fellow-townsman by joining those who will gather to honor his memory on the occasion you contemplate. His eminent public services and his faithful discharge of many and important official duties render the commemoration of his public and private virtues most fitting and proper. I sincerely regret that a positive engagement for the day appointed for the unveiling of the monument erected to his memory makes it impossible for me to accept your invita

tion. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. The letter of Vice-president Morton was: VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1890.

John A. Holman, Esq.: Dear Sir-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the invitations addressed to me and to the Senate by the executive committee of the Hendricks Monument Association to be present at the unveiling of the monument on the 1st of July which letter was laid before the Scnate this afternoon. The occasion would be one of great interest to me, and it would give me great pleasure if I could join with his many friends in doing honor to my distinguished predecessor in office and my personal friend, but I regret that official duties requiring my presence in Washington make it impossible for me to attend. Yours very truly, LEVI P. MORTON.

Attorney-general Miller wrote: WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 14, 1890.

John A. Holman, Esq.: Dear Sir-It would give me great pleasure to be present at the unveiling of the Hendricks monument, on July 1, in accordance with the invitation just received, but another engagement, made long ago, renders it impracticable. I regret this the more because, while in common with American citizens generally, I have a high respect for the memory of Mr. Hendricks as a public man and official; as a citizen of Indiana and Indianapolis I have a pride in his achievements as an Indianian, and a still warmer feeling toward him as a lawyer, a neighbor and fellow-townsman. With thanks to the committee and yourself for your courtesy, I am, yours truly W. H. H. MILLER.

The letter from General Sherman read: 75 WEST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, June 14, 1890. John A. Holman, Secretary:

My Dear Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of your executive committee to be present at the very interesting ceremonies of unveiling the statue erected to the memory of the late illustrious and dearly be-loved Thomas A. Hendricks. It is with deep regret that I am compelled to forego the acceptance of their courtesy, my engagements for all July not admitting of a possible addition. Again regretting that I cannot be with you, I am very truly yours. W. T. Sherman, General. Monument of Marble and Bronze.

The Hendricks monument, pedestal and statue thirty-eight feet high, is characterized as one of the choicest works of art that has ever been erected in this country. The sculptor, Mr. Richard Henry Park, who for the past twenty years has pursued his art in Florence, Italy, began the modeling of this great work in March, 1888. The figure of Hendricks, which is of heroic size, faces toward the southeast, down the walk which leads to the State-house. On his right sits the allegorical figure of Justice, and on the left that of History. Hendricks is shown standing firmly on his left foot, the right extended forward. His right hand rests in his vest, and his left hand contains a parchment scroll. His frock coat is thrown back on the right side, and his attitude is that of addressing an audience, his face wearing an expression of earnestness. The Hendricks statue is fourteen feet six inches high. Mr. Park was employed for five months in making the model, and the foundry in which it was cast spent four months upon the work. When the solid clay model was completed it weighed 13,000 pounds. The figure in bronze weighs over

one ton and a half. The granite of which the pedestal made is from the Bavano quarries, which have furnished material for much of the finest monumental work in Europe. This granite is of a light coral tint. The base of the pedestal, which is twenty-nine feet long and twenty-three feet wide, consists of three courses, each twelve inches high, rising to the die in the center. In each side of this monument is a niche, the one in front containing decorations. Those on the sides facing the southwest and northeast contain the figures of Justice and History, while the one facing north west vacant. The body of the pedestal shows fluted columns at the corners, each sur-mounted by a globe bearing bronze ornamentation. Above this rests the domestone, massive and beautiful, bearing the die upon which stands the statue of the dead statesman, bearing the gold inscription "Hendricks" chiseled in the front niche, and mounted in gold leaf. Below this is a bronze wreath of laurel and oak leaves, which is nearly three feet in diameter. It was cast from natural leaves as models, and the laurel contains gold-leaf acorns. The work, as completed, is one of which the monumental association may

well be proud. PART OF THE DAY'S HISTORY.

The American Sculptor Whose Art Created the Monument. Richard Henry Park, the sculptor who modeled the Hendricks monument, was born at Hebron, Conn., in 1835, With a clear, bright eye, a fresh complexion and hair but slightly sprinkled with gray, and a light and active step, he appears to be a man of forty rather than one who has tallied five years on the second half of a century. He is of English and Scotch descent, and when a child four years old removed with his parents to Troy, N. Y. Here he went to school until sixteen years old. At that period Hiram Powers's famous statue of the Greek Slave was on exhibition throughout the United States. Young Park saw it, and the boy was fired with the desire to become a sculptor. At that time there were no schools of art in this country, and he apprenticed himself to the marble-cutting trade, at which he worked until twenty-one years old. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to New York city, where he worked as ornamental carver for two years. While in Troy he occasionally, as a great treat, would go on a pilgrimage to the studio of the sculptor Palmer at Albany. Mr. Palmer, impressed with the youth's persistence in the direction of art, offered him a position in his studio to cut statuary work from his models. Young Park studied hard at this time, modeling in his room at odd moments, at night and in the morning for six years.

He then went to New York and opened : studio for himself. After three years he decided to go to Italy. He did so, and in 1871 located at Florence. He entered upon the study of the ideal, and soon gave to the world his heroic stutue of Sappho, which was purchased and placed in the gallery of was impressively pronounced by Rt. Rev. | Alexander T. Stewart. After the death of Mr. Stewart he received an order to execute the statues "Religion "and "Hope" for the Stewart Memorial Cathedral at Garden City, and which were placed over the tablets of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. He soon afterward made the Poe memorial, which was placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, which was followed by the Washington Monument at Milwaukee. executed upon the order of Miss Plankin-

ting up of the latter monument that Mr. Park came to Indianapolis to make a cast from the face of the dead Vice-president. After this he received a commission tomake the Hendricks monument, which he has so

successfully completed. This list by no means comprises Mr. Park's work, for he has been a very busy man in the past thirty years, and specimens of his art are in most of the large cities of this country. Mr. Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, has a group in marble representing three of his children, made by Mr. Park in 1875. The same artist also made busts of Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker, which were destroyed in the unfortunate burning of the Studebaker mansion. Mr. Viele, of Evansville, is the possessor of a delightful idyllic marble "Sunshine," which is among Mr. Park's best works. Among the numerous idyllic conceptions of this artist are "Love Triumphant," in the gallery of Mr. P. D. Armour, Chicago; "Mignon," in the gallery of Mr. J. Byram, and "First Grief," in that of General Averill, Chicago. There is also a "Mignon" in the Cincinnati Museum of Art, and a "Love Trinmphant" in the gallery of Mr. J. A. Daugherty, Philadelphia. Mr. E. I. Baldwin, of Columbus, is the owner of Mr. Park's marble creation "Il Panserosa;" the gallery of Mrs. A. T. Stewart contains his "Bianca Capella" and other subjects, and that of Judge Hilton, "Early Sorrow" and the "Gardner's Daughter." These are the most important, but there are many others, among which may be mentioned the bust of the late Arch-

bishop Hughes, now in possession of Car-dinal McClosky, and which is considered a very remarkable work. Mr. Park is an agreeable conversationalist, and apparently without any jealousy of his brother artists. The reporter inquired of him concerning various works of art, de-siring to know the estimate he placed upon them. The statue of Ethan Allen in the Capitol at Washington was mentioned. "It is a most remarkable work," said the sculptor warmly. "It is the greatest piece of marble in Washington, and Larken G. Meade may confidently rest his fame upon that one piece of work. Ward's equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, at Washington, is the greatest work of the kind on this side of the Atlantic, and but one in Europe excels it. The statue to which I refer is that of Charles Albert, the father of Victor Emmanuel. The statue is at Turin, and excites the admiration of every one. The figure of the King is checking the horse with a firm hand, while at the same time sheathing the sword, typifying that the contest is over, all is settled. The horse is grandly done, and the entire work is full of power. I have often thought that such should be the treatment for a Grant equestrian statue, and that I would adopt it should I ever Mr. Park will remain in the city for several days after the unveiling of the statue, as he is commissioned to make a bust of the

late Oscar B. Hord. An Expression from Mrs. Hendricks. Mrs. Herdricks is very much pleased with the monument as well as with the demonstration of yesterday. To her the monument speaks a language which it does not to others, and whatever the depth of sentiment it evidences on the part of the admirers of the deceased, it is but a reflection of the intensity of her own feeling. She does not pretend to conceal her gratification over the fact that, within five years after her husband's beath, there is accomplished, under her immediate observation, one of the finest tributes of respect which has ever been erected in Indiana. The work of the commission, from the inception of the project to its successful fruition, has been without friction, and the success which has attended it is creditable alike to the deceased and to the commission.

A Journal reporter saw Mrs. Hendricks after the unveiling yesterday. "I had thought," she said, "that I would never worry over anything again, but I confess that I have felt a great deal of solicitude over the success of the undertaking to erect a monument to Mr. Hendricks's memory. Of course, I have been conversant with the several steps in the progress of the work, and I never doubted that the generous impulses of those with whom he had been associated would yield something creditable to his memory and worthy of conveying his fame down to posterity. Naturally, I feel proud of the result, for I regard the tribute as fitting and lasting. was glad to find that certain changes in the expression of the face had been from the original bust, and the expression conforms more nearly to what I was familiar with in our home-life than it did before, There was an ident ty about Mr. Hendricks that could not be mistaken, and it was no less plain to others with whom he associ ated than to myself. I was anxious that this identity should be given to the figure. especially to the expression of the face, and I am glad to say that it exists to an extent which seemed at first thought impos

"You once expected, Mrs. Hendricks, to write a history of Mr. Hendricks, incorpo rating into it a number of letters and papers of public interest. Have you taken any active steps in the work?

"No. I have done nothing except to arrange his correspondence, speeches and papers in methodical order with a view of taking up the work some time. I thought it best to wait till a later period before beginning the work, and my time has been so fully occupied that I could hardly have given attention to it, even had I thought an earlier time auspicious. I now have his papers and letters, together with many speeches, so arranged that I can superintend their compilation and complete the work much more readily and satisfactorily than if I had undertaken it at an earlier day. I have no definite time fixed for beginning the work, but my intentions have not undergone any change. "Does the correspondence which you have preserved relate specially to his publie life and the campaigns in which he en-

gaged?" "By no means. While there are references to these in many of the letters, there are very few that deal with public questions at the time they were written, or have any reference to party policy or the conduct of campaigns. I know that Mr. Hendricks received a great many letters bearing upon these subjects, but they were uniformly destroyed. His sense of honor and justice was such that he never preserved a letter which might at some future time, if it became public, be susceptible of misconstruction, or which the writer, from a change of circumstances or sentiments. might wish that he had never written. Occupying the position he did it was but natural that Mr. Hendricks should frequently receive letters of this character, but he preserved none of them, and the correspond ence which I have arranged and classi fied consists principally of letters of friendship, congratulation and acknowledgements of favors. I had an evidence of these facts but a short time ago when a gentleman in New York, a strong personal and political friend of Mr. Hendricks, wrote me, asking for a copy of a letter written Mr. Hendricks iu 1876. He said the letter detailed circumstances which had passed from his memory, but he remembered having written about the matter very fully at the time. If he could secure a copy of the letter it would restore a very important link in the Tilden campaign, and he would like very much to have it. I searched diligently for the letter, but failed to find it. and I am satisfied that it was destroyed as soon as read."

What a Demented Man Caused. Thomas Howard, a young man demented on the subject of religion, raised a great excitement yesterday, just after the parade, by mounting a box and beginning to rebuke the people for worshiping the graven image about to be unveiled. A good Democrat thought he was traducing the memory of Hendricks, and started to take him in hand, but a policeman interfered and put Howard under arrest. In the excitement a countryman, John Smock, was knocked down, and his wife, thinking some one had attacked him, entered into the scramble with fists and tongue. The whole party was taken to the station-house. where Smock and his wife were slated for assault and battery. The latter were, however, released with a reprimand by Super-intendent Travis. Howard was held till his relatives, living at 76 Elizabeth street, called for him.

Notes of the Day. The police did good work in keeping the ne of march clear.

The members of the Cleveland Club wore linen dusters and straw hats.

crats in line to patronize the ice-water barrels on the line of march. Governor Hill and party will leave for

New York early this morning. The Gray Club made a handsome appearance in dark cutaway coats and black silk

Umbenhower's Military Band, of Goshen, gave the Journal office a pleasant serenade

last evening. The Indianapolis Hendricks Club banner was beautifully twined and bound with flowers, and attracted much attention. The attendance of people from outside the city was estimated at about five thousand, much below the number for which arrange-

ments had been made. The Miami Club, of Hamilton, O., a Democratic stronghold, was present, thirty strong. The costume its members wore was a linen duster, and white plug hat. The Second Regiment Band, of Chicago, and the Thirteenth Regiment Band, of

the balcony of the Bates after the exercises were concluded yesterday. The handsomest body in line was the Thurman Club, of Columbus, O. Its members wore brown overcoats with red-lined capes pinned back, the red representing the

Dayton, gave an impromptu concert from

bandanna of the last campaign. Gen. Fred Knefler was thrown from his horse, before the procession started, as he was hurriedly riding past the Journal office. He sustained no serious injury, and was soon able to take his place at the head of the column.

Governor Hill responded to the salute of the Columbus Thurman Club, as they marched up from the train, from the Bates House veranda. He said he would not make a speech, but was glad to see any body of citizens from the great State of Ohio, especially those bearing the name of Thurman.

The Hendricks and Gray Clubs did much vesterday to make things pleasant for the visiting clubs. Their rooms were thrown wide open, and every effort was made to give all a cordial reception. The Gray Club entertained the Cook County Democracy, of Chicago, last night, and the members were in turn given a number of selections by the Second Regiment Band.

Governor Campbell rode a handsome and richly-caparisoned charger of a rich chestnut hue. He was himself faultlessly attired in Prince Albert coat, and graciously bowed to groups of people who gave him special recognition in passing. His staff officers, nine in number, wore a handsome uniform in blue, with all the gilt and trapping that military rules allow. They form a fine body of men.

FATE OF HILL FARM MINERS

Thirty-One Entombed Men Now Known to Have Perished in the Blazing Pit.

No Trace of Them Found by the Brave Res cuers. Who Were Forced to Leave the Mine. Owing to the Stench of Burning Flesh.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 1.-Fifteen and a half days have elapsed since that flash of gas set fire to the Hill Farm mine. Hope and work was abandoned this evening, at 6 o'clock, and the dust or ashes of the thirty-one imprisoned men may rest beneath the Dunbar hill till the last day shall come. Tonight the caskets which were so carefully and secretly carried up to the mine were as quietly brought back. So were the stretchers, and blankets, and medicines brought to the grounds by the physicians. This was because the men could work no more. After being driven from mine by smoke and black damp, this morning, twenty-one brave men resolved to make one more attempt to rescue their comrades, and at 2 o'clock they again entered the burning pit. Three of the party returned to within a few hundred yards of the burning subterranean fire and satisfied themselves that the men were dead and that further search was useless. The stench of burning human flesh sickened them, but they visited nine places where the men were known to have been at work. Two dinner pails were found with dinners untouched, and two coats. The picks and shovels were all lying just as a man would drop them as he started on a dead run for his life. One mule was found dead and putrified. Otherwise no trace of the men could be found. While prosecuting their search still further they ran into a dense cloud of black damp. which put out their lights. A struggle for life then followed, but they succeeded in getting back to the rest of the party. After a sad consultation it was decided to abandon the search, and the party left the pit to tell the friends and relatives of the entombed men that the search could not be prosecuted further.

The company will now make an effort to extinguish the fire and save some of their property. Superintendent Hill annousced that all the rescuers would be paid for their

work by the company to-morrow. DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Northern Pacific Train Wrecked-One Person Fatally Injured and Several Seriously Hurt.

HELENA, Mont., July 1 .- A serious wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific road yesterday afternoon. No. 1, the Pacific fast train, was nearing Drummond, fifty miles west of this city, when two sleepers were thrown down a thirty-foot embankment. The passengers were thrown violently from their seats and huddled into a mass. Miss May C. Corson, of Fort Sherman, I. T., was injured so bad that she died within an hour. A dozen others were injured, the most seriously hurt being A. M. Otto, Northern Pacific express auditor, who had his arms broken and badly bruised: Mrs. G. D. Howe, Faribault, Minn., legs injured; An-nie Benson, Waterville, Wash., shoulders injured; Jas. Slocum. Heppner, Ore., injured in legs and body; Mrs. Jas. Slocum, arms and shoulders injured; Mrs. John L. Alley, New York, face and head cut; Mrs. A. Seine, Kingston, Ont., internal injuries, her child being also injured; S. K. Sissley, Port Townsend, Wash., head hurt; Elijah Smith, New York, hand cut and shoulders hurt: W. L. Patch, Minneapolis, arms hurt: Mrs. W. L. Patch, face, head and arms lacerated.

The sleepers are badly smashed. Several of the wounded are dangerously hurt, but physicians say no more deaths will result. The wounded were taken to the Northern Pacific Hospital, at Missoula, where every thing is being done for them.

National Convention of Music Teachers. DETROIT, Mich., July 1 .-- The first session of the Music Teachers' National Association convention began this morning at the Detroit Opera-house. There was a large attendance. President Albert Ross Parsons, of New York, made the annual ad dress; urged strongly in behalf of the \$100-000 endowment fund; held that even if the association's name should be changed, the old M. T. N. A. should be retained as a sort of middle name in parenthesis, and made divers recommendations affecting the organization status. Secretary Perkins, in his annual report, urged the creation of the office of librarian and commissioner of transportation. After the business session the musical programme was rendered.

WARESBORO, Ga., July 1 .- Last Saturday night, at Barnes's still, James Watley, a negro, stole from another negro a revolver and a Winchester rifle. Thomas Mc-Keithen, owner of the stolen goods, at once set out in pursuit of him, coming up with him last night at Millwood. Mc-Keithen went before Charles Cowant, a justice of the peace, and procured a warrant for Watley's arrest. Constable Starting. Mr. Cowant and McKeithen went to the shanty where Watley was stopping to take him into custody. When the party entered the house and their busi-

ness was made known to Watley he began

Three Men Shot in Georgia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

with his stolen Winchester, to fire instantly killing Mr. Starting, the ball taking effect in his brain. Mr. Cowant was probably fatally wounded, a ball having taken effect in his left breast. Mc-Keithen then raised his shotgun and emptied the contents of both barrels into Watley.

STORMS AND FLOODS. Buildings Swept Away by a Sudden Rise in

a Creek at Zanesville, O. ZANESVILLE, July 1 .- A severe storm, accompanied by a cloud-burst, struck this city this evening, lasting about two hours and doing much damage. A small creek in the western part of the city, about three feet wide, spread to a width of twenty-five feet and a depth of about thirty feet. Several bridges, a number of barns, and a numof sheds belonging to the glue factory, together with a building occupied as a grocery store, were swept away by the flood of water. Horses, cows and other valuable property were saved by great efforts. Trains on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad and the Baltimore roads are laid out here, one train due here at 9 P. M. not being located at this hour. Rocky cut, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, four miles from here, is said to be filled to the depth of four feet with mud.

At Fair Oaks, a suburb of this city, a washout occurred on the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Valley road. A freight train dashed down an embankment, the engine and freight cars tumbling on to their sides. The crew escaped by jumping. Several cars of pig-iron, which were standing on a trestle, at the Zanesville rolling-mill, were dumped into a ditch below. The Pan-handle track between Dresden and Newark is also reported washed out.

High Water at White Cottage. WHITE COTTAGE, O., July 1 .- At 8: 30 M. a most destructive flood visited this place. A current of water from Kent's run came directly down the pike. The water is in the houses of A: Armstrong, George Davis, Harvey James, John Knight, Chas Davis, John Boose and A. W. Dugan. The village is submerged, the water being higher than the flood of 1887. The people generally have taken refuge on the higher ground in the surrounding country.

It is impossible to estimate the damage

to the city, but it will be large.

MANY CASUALTIES AT A FIRE.

Old Lady Drops Dead, One Man Fatally Burned Another Trampled, and Another Has a Fit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MIDDLETOWN, Ind., July I .- What proved to be a very serious and alarming fire occurred in this place last night, near 12 o'clock, the flames censuming two business rooms and damaging two others. The fire originated in Cox & Mowrey's meat market, a frame building, which in a very few minutes was a mass of flames, and nothing could be saved. The same is true of G. W. Jennings & Son's shoe-shop, a frame building adjoining. On either side of frames stood large, two-story brick ings, the one on the east owned by Hedrick, sr., and occupied below by W. L. Vancleve, general merchant, and the one on the west, owned and occupied by J. Showalter & Son, dealers in furniture and undertakers' supplies. 'The town is withoutany organized fire protection or company, and it was only by the most heroic efforts that the adjoining buildings were saved, though damaged. Cox & Mowrey's loss is \$200, no insurance; Van Cleve's, mostly by water, \$200, insured; Showalter & Son, by fire and water \$500, insured; G. W. Jennings & Son, everything burned, \$200; John Hedrick, two buildings and damage to third, \$2,000, no insurance. The fire was attended by other results

more serious and sorrowful. Clent Mowrey, of the firm of Cox & Mowrey, was seriously if not fatally burned. He rushed into his burning meat-market to secure his books and cash when the building was a mass of flames. The door closed after him, and he was unable to reopen it, and only succeeded in getting out by jumping through the window, and fell upon the street apparently dead, with several ugly gashes on his hands and badly cut by broken glass. His hands, arms, neck, face, back and sides were horribly burned, and his condition is very critical.

While the fire was at its height Grandma Wisehart, an aged lady, living with her daughter, Mrs. Brattain, a block distant from the fire, was so overcome by sxcitement that she dropped dead. Das Bickle was knocked down and ran over by a horse which his son rode through the crowd on a dead run. The boy had mounted the horse at the first report of re and rode through town spreading alarm. Bickle was badly hurt, and for a time it was thought his injuries would prove fatal, but he is out of danger. Capt. C. C. Shedron wss so overcome eat, excitement and over serk that he fell in a cataleptic fit and for a time his life was despaired of. He recovered. The fire was,

therefore, quite serious in its consequences, and to-day the only wonder is that in property loss was not greater.

Other Fires. SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.-Fire which started to-night in a row of two-story corrugated iron buildings, on the water front, threatened, at one time, to sweep the business portion of the city. Help was sum-moned from Tacoma, but the fire was got under control after \$100,000 damage had been done.

BALTIMORE, July 1 .- The three-story brick livery and boarding stable of Griffin Manion, was destroyed by fire this morning. Fifteen of the 130 horses and as many carriages were burned. The loss is about \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1 .- The Standard Oil Company's depot and storage sheds burned to-day. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Of Interest to Athletes. James Robinson, the athletic trainer at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., says: "I have found it imperative to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Shortly after entering upon my profession in this country, I discovered such a remedy in Allcock's Porous Plasters. I tried other plasters, but found them too

harsh and irritating. "Allcock's Porous Plasters give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable. I have cured scores of students and friends of sore throats and colds by the application of these plasters on the throat and chest. I had a pupil who contracted a severe cold which settled on his kidneys. I placed two plasters over the kidneys, and the result was that in six hours he was extirely well. In cases of weak back put two plasters on the small of the back, and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In 'sprint' and 'distance' races and jumping, the museles and tendons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips, so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected "I have used Allcock's Plasters success. fully in walking matches, when the legs be

by covering the important muscles with "It is my unreserved opinion—an opinion formed after considerable experience—that Allcock's Porous Plasters are a most efficacions and valuable remedy.

came tired and swollen with over-exertion.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for All-cock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.
Allcock's Corn and Bunion Shields effect. quick and certain relief.

BAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore d 5:15 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. York. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am. Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am. 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50

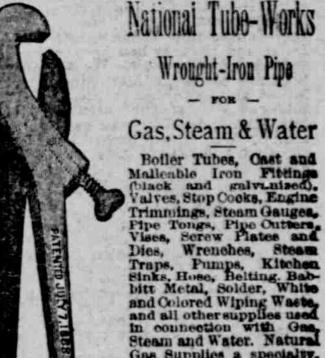
pin.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 m., 5:10 pm. d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST ROUTE TO V ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains, For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. B. DEBING, Assistant General

Passenger Agent THE VESTIBULED

PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 31-Vestibule, daily...... No. 33-Vestibule, daily...... No. 39-Monon Acc., ex. Sunday... No. 48-Local freight leaves Alabama-st, yard at 7:05 am. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30

p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills. Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Out and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON. 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., July 2-Slightly cooler; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, July 1, 8 P. M .- Forecast till 8 P. M., Wednesday: For Ohio and Indiana-Fair; northwester-

ly winds; slightly cooler. For Illinois-Fair: northwesterly winds; stationary temperature, except in extreme southern portion; cooler. For Wisconsin and Minnesota - Fairs westerly winds; slightly warmer. For Lower Michigan-Showers, followed

by fair weather; slightly warmer; westerly For North and South Dakota-Fair: followed in North Dakota by showers; variable winds; cooler. Observations at Indianapolis.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A.M. 29.82 78 79 S'west Cloudless. 0.02 7 P.M. 29.75 83 50 West Cloudless. 0.00 Maximum thermometer, 90; minimum ther The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation

Mean ....

and Florida.

Departure from pormal..... Excess or deficiency since July 1... Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 ... \*400

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.

General Weather Conditions. TUESDAY, July 1, 7 P. M. PRESSURE .- A low area, central north from Lake Huron, extends southward to

the gult, another small low area is central over southesstern Montana, Wyoming and western Nebraska. In the extreme Northwest the pressure is high. TEMPERATURE .- Lower temperature prevails everywhere; 90 is only reported from southern Tennessee; 80 and above from Montana, Dakota, Iowa, indiana and Ohio southward; 70 and below from Wisconsin

and northern Michigan northward: 60 and below from eastern Lake Superior north-PRECIPITATION .- Local rains fen in Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, Wisconsin, near Lake Superior, the lower lakes, in Chio, Virginia, Georgia, Atlanta, North Carolina

Fodder Corn. American Agriculturalist.

It is probable that every August thousands of farmers resolve that the next spring they will put out a field of fodder-corn, yet break the resolution when spring comes. It is the rare exception that July and August do not shorten the pastures. Some seasons the pastures are almost burnt up. If there has been no provision made for other feed at this season, the animals must lose flesh, and the cows must fall of in their milk product, or else grains and purchased food must be fed liberally. Fodder-corn is cheaper than loss of flesh or grain. Allowing the animals to lose flesh is very wasteful. It will require at least twice as much food to regain the fiesh as to retain it. Every year the testimony becomes stronger that fodder-cora should be sown broad-cast. It may be planted in hills, but the largest crops, except on very foul land, can be raised by planting in drills. Fodder-corn should not be planted in rows at least three feet apart, and as well cultivated as neld-corn.

Friendly to South America.

Kansas City Times (Dem.) The Anglo-Saxon neither can nor wishes to mix with the Latin races, and as for amalgamation it is impossible. What the Republican party most needs to be afraid of just now is that in the coming elections it is not "bounded on all sides" by Salt river.

Now It's the Robber Pensioners.

Chicago Mail (Dem.) Mr. Harrison signed the service-pension bill, by which the Nation is robbed by an increase of \$60,000,000 annually, and thought he had done a great and good thing.

KIDNEY affections of years' standing cured by Simmous Liver Regulator. - J. W. Poynta.